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InstaCare Corp. and
PharmaTech Solutions, Inc.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GOTHAM INSURANCE COMPANY,

Plaintiff in Interpleader,

vs.

SHASTA TECHNOLOGIES, LLC,
INSTACARE CORP. and
PHARMATECH SOLUTIONS, INC.

Defendants in Interpleader.

AND RELATED COUNTER-CLAIM.

Case No.: 5:13-CV-03810-BLF

[PROPOSED] FINDINGS OF FACT
AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

HON. BETH LABSON FREEMAN

Trial Dates: September 7 and 12, 2016
Courtroom: 3, 5th FL

A bench trial of the captioned matter was held on September 7 and 12, 2016 in Courtroom 3, 5th FL of the above entitled Courthouse, the Honorable Beth Labson Freeman, Judge Presiding. Eric Troff, Esq., of Baer & Troff LLP, appeared on behalf of Defendants in Interpleader and Cross-Complainants Decision Diagnostics, Corporation, fka InstaCare Corp., and PharmaTech Solutions, Inc. David C. Fortney, Esq., of Ogloza Fortney LLP, appeared on behalf of Defendant in Interpleader Shasta Technologies,

1 LLC, and Cross-Defendants Shasta Technologies, Inc., Calvin A. Knickerbocker, Jr.
2 and Calvin A. Knickerbocker, III.

3 Pursuant to the parties' Joint Pretrial Conference Statement, this Court's July 29,
4 2016 Order thereon, the Stipulations of the parties, and the evidence and testimony
5 introduced at trial, the Court makes the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of
6 Law.

7
8 **I. FINDINGS OF FACT**

9 In their Joint Pretrial Conference Statement the Parties stipulated to the following
10 facts:

11 **The Parties**

- 12 1. Gotham Insurance Company is a New York Corporation, with its principal
13 place of business located at 919 Third Ave., New York, New York.
- 14 2. Gotham does business in this Judicial District.
- 15 3. Shasta Technologies, LLC is an Oregon limited liability company with its
16 principal place of business located at 7340 Hunzkier Road, Ste. 205, Tigard,
17 Oregon.
- 18 4. Defendant Calvin A. Knickerbocker, III is the Managing Member of Shasta
19 Technologies, LLC.
- 20 5. Defendant Calvin Knickerbocker, Jr. is the father of Calvin A. Knickerbocker,
21 III, and a principal in Shasta Technologies, LLC.
- 22 6. Defendant Decision Diagnostics, Inc. is a Nevada corporation with its principal
23 place of business located at 2660 Townsgate Road, Ste. 300, Westlake,
24 California.
- 25 7. Decision Diagnostics is the parent corporation of Defendant PharmaTech
26 Solutions, Inc.
- 27 8. Decision Diagnostics was formerly known as InstaCare Corp.

- 1 9. Defendant PharmaTech Solutions, Inc. is a Nevada corporation with its
2 principal place of business located at 2660 Townsgate Road, Ste. 300,
3 Westlake, California.

4
5 The Gotham Policy

- 6 10. Gotham issued Policy No. IP00705 to Shasta entitled Intellectual Property
7 Infringement Defense Cost Reimbursement Insurance effective May 20, 2010
8 to May 20, 2011. (Hereafter the "Policy.")
9 11. The Policy provides coverage limits of \$2 million for litigation expenses and
10 damages per claim, and \$2 million for litigation expenses and damages in the
11 aggregate.
12 12. The Policy is subject to a \$250,000.00 self-insured retention, with a 10% co-
13 pay.
14 13. At the request of Shasta, Gotham issued an Endorsement, No. IPI-DEF 843-
15 10B to the Policy adding PharmaTech and InstaCare Corp. as additional
16 insureds.
17 14. The Policy is governed by New York law.

18
19 The GenStrip

- 20 15. In 2011, Shasta was the owner of a product known as the GenStrip, which is a
21 diagnostic test strip to be used in conjunction with diagnostic test meters to
22 measure a person's blood sugar at any particular point in time.
23 16. Conductive Technologies, Inc. (hereafter "CTI") is a contract manufacturer for
24 the GenStrip.

1 The Exclusive Distributorship Agreement

2 17. On or about June 20, 2011, PharmaTech entered into an Exclusive
3 Distributorship Agreement with Shasta to distribute the GenStrip.
4

5 The Underlying Action

6 18. On September 9, 2011, LifeScan Scotland, Ltd. filed a lawsuit for patent
7 infringement against Shasta, PharmaTech, InstaCare and CTI entitled *LifeScan*
8 *Scotland, Ltd. v. Shasta Technologies, LLC, et. al.*, in the United States District
9 Court for Northern California, San Francisco Division, Case No. CV11-04494.
10 (Hereafter the "Patent Litigation.")

11 19. In the Patent Litigation LifeScan alleged that the GenStrip, owned at that time
12 by Shasta, distributed by PharmaTech, and manufactured by CTI, infringed its
13 patents for a similar diabetic test strip.

14 20. Gotham defended both Shasta and PharmaTech in the Patent Action pursuant to
15 the Policy.

16 21. During the course of the Patent Litigation disputes arose between Gotham,
17 Shasta and PharmaTech over Gotham's non-payment of defense costs, and also
18 whether PharmaTech was entitled to separate defense counsel.

19 22. When these disputes could not be settled, Gotham filed a first Interpleader
20 Action against Shasta and PharmaTech on June 1, 2012, in the United States
21 District Court, Northern District of California, San Jose Division, entitled
22 *Gotham Insurance Company v. Shasta Technologies, LLC, et. al.*, Case No.
23 CV12-02823.

24 23. After this first Interpleader Action was filed, additional disputes arose between
25 the parties.

26 24. In the Parties' Joint Case Management Statement Shasta took the position that
27 it was entitled to 100% of the Policy defense reimbursements.
28

25. Intellectual Property Services Corporation (hereafter “IPSC”) was the claims representative for Gotham with respect to Shasta’s and PharmaTech’s claims under the Policy.

26. Shasta was also defending CTI in the Patent Action.

27. CTI is not a named or additional insured under the Policy.

28. As such, Gotham took the position that it would only reimburse Shasta’s legal fees for its defense at a 50% rate.

The Stipulation and Court’s Order to Admit the Declaration of Robert Andris

29. During 2012, Robert Andris was a partner with Ropers, Majeski, Kahn & Bentley LLP located at 1001 Marshal Street, Ste. 500, Redwood City, California. (Hereafter “Ropers.”)

30. Robert Andris was one of the Ropers attorneys defending Shasta and CTI against the patent infringement claims of LifeScan Scotland, Ltd. in the Patent Litigation.

31. As part of Mr. Andris’ duties he communicated with Sandra Walker, who he understood was a claims representative with IPSC.

32. Robert Andris’ communications with Ms. Walker related to the reimbursement of Ropers’ fees and costs in the Patent Litigation.

33. Exhibit A, attached to Mr. Andris’ Declaration is a true and accurate copy of an email that he received from Sandra Walker dated June 14, 2012. (Ex. 5, and sub exhibit A, attached thereto.)

34. Exhibit B, attached to Mr. Andris’ Declaration is a true and accurate copy of an email that he sent to Sandra Walker on July 19, 2012, as well as an email that Mr. Andris received from Sandra Walker dated July 25, 2012. (Ex. 5, and sub exhibit B, attached thereto.)

1 35. Both of these emails make plain that Gotham was intending to pay Ropers'
2 defense fees at a rate of 50%.

3
4 The Gotham I Settlement

5 36. The parties settled the first Interpleader Action with that Settlement and Joint
6 Defense Agreement effectively signed as of August 23, 2012. (Hereafter the
7 "Gotham I Settlement.")

8 37. Under the Gotham I Settlement the parties agreed that: (i) Shasta and
9 PharmaTech would each have separate counsel; (ii) PharmaTech's counsel,
10 Lathrop & Gage, would be the lead counsel on behalf of PharmaTech and
11 Shasta; (iii) Shasta and PharmaTech would each be responsible for paying
12 \$125,000.00 of the \$250,000.00 self-insured retention; (iv) Shasta and
13 PharmaTech would each submit the invoices from their counsel for
14 professional services and costs incurred in the Patent Action above
15 \$125,000.00 to Gotham for payment; and (v) no party would act inconsistently
16 with the terms of the Joint Defense Agreement.

17 38. After the Gotham I Settlement, Gotham continued to pay Ropers' defense fees
18 and costs incurred in the Patent Litigation at a rate of 50%.

19 39. Shortly after the Gotham I Settlement was reached, Shasta began to contest
20 Gotham's payment of Ropers' invoices at the rate of 50%.

21 40. Shortly after the Gotham I Settlement was signed, Shasta also demanded that
22 all reimbursement payments be paid to it alone.

23
24 The Instant Interpleader Action

25 41. When further disputes arose amongst the parties concerning their respective
26 rights to the Policy proceeds and benefits, Gotham instituted the present
27 Interpleader Action.

42. Gotham has interpleaded the remaining Policy benefits of \$578,733.58 with this Court.

43. Gotham has disclaimed any interest in the remaining Policy benefits, and has waived any right to recover attorneys' fees and costs.

44. Pursuant to the Stipulation of the parties, and this Court's Order dated February 4, 2015, Gotham has been dismissed from the instant Interpleader Action.

The Term Sheet

45. The parties signed a Term Sheet on May 20, 2014.

46. The Term Sheet contained a provision that \$478,000.00 of the Interpleaded Funds was to be distributed to pay Shasta/Ropers for the defense fees incurred by Ropers in defending Shasta in the Patent Litigation.

PharmaTech Successfully Defends One of LifeScan's Patents

47. On August 6, 2014, PharmaTech successfully defended LifeScan's claim that the GenStrip infringed on its patent no. 105 before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board. (Hereafter the "Board.")

48. LifeScan appealed the Board's written Decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on October 2, 2016.

49. On January 1, 2016, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the Board's Decision entered Judgment in PharmaTech's favor on the 105 patent.

The Consent Judgments and Shasta's Settlement with LifeScan

50. On February 13, 2015 Shasta's principal, Calvin Knickerbocker, Jr. testified in his deposition taken in the Interpleader Action that Shasta's GenStrip did not infringe any of LifeScan's patents.

1 51. On or about February 27, 2016, LifeScan settled its patent infringement claims
2 against Shasta.

3 52. As part of this Settlement Shasta agreed that a Consent Judgment could be
4 entered against it in the Patent Litigation under which Shasta admitted that
5 claims 1, 2, 24 and 25 of LifeScan's U.S. Patent No. 5,708,247 and claims 1, 2,
6 11, 22, and 23 of LifeScan's U.S. Patent No. 6,241,862 were not invalid, and
7 were infringed by the manufacture, use, sale, and offer for the sale of the
8 GenStrip product.

9 53. Paragraph 12.4 of the LifeScan Settlement (*infra*) specifically excludes from
10 the "no admission of any liability" language Shasta's re-affirmance that it has
11 infringed LifeScan's patents with respect to the GenStrip.

12 54. Under the terms of the LifeScan Settlement LifeScan also agreed to pay Shasta
13 \$100,000.00, minus a \$2,000.00 royalty payment owed by Shasta to LifeScan.

14 55. LifeScan also granted Shasta an non-exclusive license to manufacture, sell and
15 distribute the GenStrip to anyone except PharmaTech.

16 56. Nevertheless, LifeScan agreed that Shasta could sell the GenStrip to
17 PharmaTech so long it had LifeScan's approval.

18 LifeScan Settles its Patent Infringement Claims Against PharmaTech

19 57. On or about May 6, 2016, LifeScan settled its claims of patent infringement
20 against PharmaTech.

21 58. The terms of this settlement are confidential.

22
23 In addition to the above, the Court finds the following facts that were disputed at the
24 time of trial:

- 25 1. There was not adequate consideration to support that provision of the parties'
26 Binding Term Sheet that releases \$478,000.00 of Interpleader Funds to
27 Shasta/Ropers.

2. It would be unfair and inequitable for Shasta/Ropers to receive \$478,000.00 from the Interpleader Funds in defending against claims of patent infringement when Shasta has now admitted the very patent infringement that it was defending against.
3. Ropers' claimed fees of \$478,000.00 of the Interpleader funds incurred in defense of the Patent Litigation were, in large part, excessive, duplicative and unnecessary.
4. Ropers has been sufficiently paid to date such that PharmaTech is entitled to \$_____ of the remaining Interpleader Funds.
5. When Shasta signed the Gotham I Settlement, though the actions of Calvin A. Knickerbocker, Jr. and Calvin A. Knickerbocker III, the reasonable inference was that Shasta had no intention of performing the same.
6. The Gotham I Settlement resolved the parties' dispute over a 50% reduction to Ropers' bills.
7. Shasta breached the Gotham I Settlement by re asserting claims for Policy benefits that had been released, and by demanding that all of the remaining Policy benefits be paid to it.
8. PharmaTech is entitled to damages in the amount of \$_____ for Shasta's breach of the Gotham I Settlement.
9. PharmaTech did not breach the Gotham I Settlement.
10. PharmaTech's expert, Andre Jardini, Esq., is qualified to be a expert on the subjects of his report, i.e., that Ropers' billings in the Patent Litigation were excessive, duplicative, and unnecessary, and that Ropers had been paid more than enough for its secondary role in the Patent Litigation such that it was not entitled to any more money from the Interpleader Funds.

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1 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

2 “It is generally recognized that interpleader ‘developed in equity and is governed
3 by equitable principles.’ ” (See *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Bayona* (9th Cir. 2000) 223 F.3d
4 1030, 1033-1034.) “The term ‘equitable’ has been defined as meaning ‘according to
5 natural right or natural justice; marked by due consideration for what is fair, unbiased,
6 or impartial; fair; just.” (See *U.S. v. 11,360 Acres of Land in Yuba County, Cal.* (1945
7 N.D. CA) 62 F.Supp. 968, 970.)

8 In conformity with the equitable nature of interpleader, Defendants PharmaTech
9 Solutions, Inc. and InstaCare Corp. (hereafter collectively referred to as “PharmaTech”) have also raised the provisions of Civil Code Section 3391 as an affirmative defense to
10 Shasta’s claim that it is entitled to \$478,000.00 of the Interpleader Funds as payment for
11 Ropers’ fees incurred in defending Shasta in the Patent Litigation. This statute supports
12 the denial of specific enforcement where it would not be “fair, just, and unreasonable.”¹

13 In the present case, PharmaTech’s expert, Andre Jardini, made an exhaustive
14 review of Ropers’ billings in the Patent Litigation, as compared with the billings of
15 Lathrop & Gage, who the parties agreed under the Gotham I Settlement would be the
16 “lead counsel” in the Patent Litigation. Based on this review Mr. Jardini has concluded
17 that Ropers’ billings were: (i) excessive; (ii) duplicative, and (iii) unnecessary as
18 Lathrop & Gage were acting as the lead defense counsel.

19 Furthermore, based on the amounts that have already been paid by Gotham for
20 Ropers’ work, versus the amounts Gotham has paid for Lathrop & Gage’s work,
21 counsel, the Court accepts Mr. Jardini’s opinion that Ropers has more than been
22 compensated, and that if Ropers were to be given an additional \$478,000.00, it will have
23

24 ¹ Civil Code Section 3391 states, in relevant part:

25 “Specific performance cannot be enforced against a party to a contract in
26 any of the following cases:
27 2. If it is not, as to him, just and reasonable....”
28

1 been overpaid for its alleged work on the Patent Litigation to the detriment of
2 PharmaTech and lead counsel Lathrop & Gage.

3 Shasta's argument that the Court is in a better position to assess the
4 reasonableness of Ropers' billings is unavailing and unrealistic. This Court cannot in a
5 short, two-day trial, perform a review and analysis of hundreds of invoices from three
6 different firms over a two-year period, which is precisely why Mr. Jardini's exhaustive
7 review and analysis was helpful to this Court.

8 For the reasons stated above, it is the Court's conclusion that \$ _____, of
9 remaining the Interpleader Funds should be paid to PharmaTech.

10
11 **PHARMATECH'S CROSS-COMPLAINT**

12 PharmaTech's First Cause of Action was for breach of the Gotham I Settlement.
13 Under the Gotham I Settlement, the parties agreed that PharmaTech would have
14 separate counsel, Lathrop & Gage, and that Lathrop & Gage would be "lead counsel" in
15 the Patent Litigation while Shasta continued to be defended by Ropers. Each party was
16 to share the self-insured retention of \$250,000.00, i.e., \$125,000.00, each, and thereafter
17 were to submit their separate defense invoices for payment.

18 Prior to the execution of the Gotham I Settlement, however, Shasta was well
19 aware of what Gotham's position on the payment of defense fees would be, as
20 Gotham's claims handler, IPSC, sent a spread sheet to Ropers on June 14, 2012
21 showing that reimbursements to Ropers would be at the 50% rate, and thereafter sent
22 another email to Ropers on June 25, 2012 explaining that the 50% rate was a proration
23 of the defense fees based on Ropers' representation of Shasta, as a named insured, and
24 CIT, as a non insured. (See Decl. of Robert Andris, and Exhibits A and B, attached
25 thereto, already on file with this Court [Docket No. 94].)

26 Indeed, in answering paragraph 41 of Gotham's First Amended Complaint in
27 Interpleader, Shasta admitted that "at times Gotham informed them of Gotham's
28

1 interpretation of certain provisions of the Policy, including on the dates alleged” (i.e.,
2 June 14 and 25, 2013). (Ex. 18.)

3 Nevertheless, in signing the Gotham I Settlement, while Shasta and PharmaTech
4 did not release any claims they had against each other (*id.* at p. 5, ¶ 6), Shasta dismissed
5 any claims that it had against Gotham, *with prejudice*, and waived the protections of
6 California Civil Code Section 1542, thus releasing any and all claims that existed at the
7 time, whether known or unknown.

8 Because Shasta had taken the position in the first Interpleader Action that it was
9 entitled to 100% of the defense fees, and because Shasta knew that Gotham intended to
10 pay only 50% of Ropers’ invoices, which position Shasta contends it objected to “at all
11 times,” any claim from Shasta that Gotham had no right under the Policy to pay only
12 50% of Ropers’ invoices is a claim that existed at the time of the Gotham I Settlement.
13 Consequently, any such claim has been released.

14 By continuing to assert a claim for more than 50% of Ropers’ defense fees after
15 the Gotham I Settlement was signed, and by also demanding from Gotham that all of the
16 remaining Policy limits be paid to it, Shasta breached the Gotham I Settlement. The
17 evidence at trial (Belcher testimony and Osborne emails and Declaration, as well as
18 Calvin A. Knickerbocker, Jr.’s admissions of the Osborne facts) also established that
19 Shasta’s breach of the Gotham I Settlement was the proximate cause of Gotham’s filing
20 of the instant Interpleader Action, which PharmaTech was forced to defend, at least
21 until the parties signed the Binding Term Sheet on March 20, 2014, which was an
22 attempt to resolve the disbursement of the Interpleader Funds.

23 As the Gotham I Settlement specifically provided for the recovery of damages
24 arising from any breach (Ex. 4, § 9. (G).), PharmaTech is entitled to damages for its
25 attorneys’ fees incurred in defending against the Interpleader Action from the date of
26 the Gotham I Settlement, i.e., August 23, 2012, to the date of the Binding Term Sheet,
27 March 20, 2014, in the amount of \$ _____. These are not the recovery of
28

1 attorneys' fees *qua* attorneys' fees, but represent damages proximately incurred. (See
2 *Microsoft Corp. v. Motorola, Inc.* (2015 9th Cir.) 795 F.3d 1024, 1049.)

3 PharmaTech's Second Cause of Action is for Promise Made with No Intention of
4 Performing, to wit, that Shasta, through the acts of its principals, Calvin A.
5 Knickerbocker, Jr., and his son, Calvin Knickerbocker, III, had no intention of
6 performing or abiding by the payment of defense fees when Shasta signed the Gotham I
7 Settlement. The elements of a cause of action for false promise are: (1) a promise by the
8 defendant (2) made without an intent to perform and (3) made with the intent to induce
9 reliance by the plaintiff, followed by (4) reasonable reliance by the plaintiff that results
10 in (5) injury to the plaintiff. (Civ.Code, §§ 1572, 1710; *Lazar v. Superior Court* (1996)
11 12 Cal.4th 631, 638.) "The intention not to perform a promise is a matter of inference
12 from the facts proven and subsequent conduct may be sufficient to show such
13 intention." (See *Longway v. Newbery* (1939) 13 Cal.2d 603, 611.)

14 Here, there are many factors from which a reasonable inference can be drawn
15 that Shasta had no intention of performing the Gotham I Settlement at the time it was
16 signed.

17 First, there is the confusing nature in which Shasta signed the Gotham I
18 Settlement. Shasta's principal, Calvin Knickerbocker, Jr. was initially unsure whose
19 signature was on the Gotham I Settlement, later testifying that he gave signatory
20 authority to his son, Calvin Knickerbocker, III, to sign as "Calvin A. Knickerbocker,
21 Jr.," while admitting that Calvin Knickerbocker, III also sometimes goes by the name
22 Calvin Knickerbocker, Jr. This obfuscated state of affairs indicates less than a forthright
23 desire to be bound by the Gotham I Settlement terms.

24 Secondly, although the Gotham I Settlement was expressly intended to be a
25 resolution of the Interpleader disputes, and although the Gotham I Settlement
26 specifically states that it is intended to be a "final expression of their [the parties']
27 agreement," Calvin A. Knickerbocker, Jr., later stated in a Declaration previously filed
28

1 in this case, that the Gotham I Settlement was only an “interim” agreement. (Ex. 16.)
2 This is inconsistent with an intent to be bound by the Gotham I Settlement.

3 Third, although Shasta knew prior to signing the Gotham I Settlement that
4 Gotham intended to pay only 50% of Ropers’ defense bills (Ex. 5, and sub exhibits A,
5 and B, attached thereto), Shasta made no attempt to address or resolve this issue with
6 any degree of specificity, agreeing only that all parties would abide by the Policy in
7 seeking the payment of defense fees. This, of course, “left the door open” for Shasta to
8 claim further Policy breaches when Gotham acted in accordance with its expressed
9 intent to pay only 50% of Ropers’ defense fees.

10 Fourth, Shasta then began to claim that Gotham had breached the Gotham I
11 Settlement by demanding more than a 50% payment of Ropers’ defense fees, and by
12 also demanding that all defense payments should be made to it. This was inconsistent
13 with the Gotham I Settlement, in which the parties agreed that they would perform the
14 “in good faith” and would take no actions thereunder that would be “inconsistent” with
15 the same.

16 Fifth, Shasta then brought a Cross-Complaint against Gotham alleging both a
17 breach of the Policy and seeking punitive damages on its separate cause of action for
18 “bad faith.” Shasta then dismissed this Cross-Complaint after realizing that New York
19 law governed the Policy, and that New York law did not permit a cause of action for
20 bad faith and punitive damages. (Exs. 18 and 23.)

21 From all of the above a reasonable inference can be drawn that Shasta, through
22 the acts of Calvin A. Knickerbocker, Jr., and Calvin A. Knickerbocker, III, had no
23 intention of performing the Gotham I Settlement at the time it was signed, but, rather,
24 acted in a manner that was so inconsistent with this Agreement as to support
25 PharmaTech’s allegations that Shasta a planned to “set Gotham up” for what it hoped
26 would be a lucrative punitive damages case.

1 As a result of this tort of false promise, PharmaTech was forced to defend itself
2 against the instant Interpleader Action, which Gotham brought after Shasta refused to
3 abide by the terms of the Gotham I Settlement. This situation qualifies for application of
4 the tort of another doctrine, in which a party may recover as damages, its attorneys' fees
5 necessarily incurred because of the tort of another. (See *Prentice v. North Am. Title*
6 *Guaranty Corp.* (1963) 59 Cal.2d 618, 620.)

7 Based on the above, the Court concludes that Shasta, through the acts of Calvin
8 a. Knickerbocker, Jr. and Calvin A. Knickerbocker, III, had no intention of performing
9 the Gotham I Settlement at the time it was signed. Accordingly, PharmaTech may
10 recover against Shasta, Calvin A. Knickerbocker, Jr. and Calvin A. Knickerbocker, III,
11 jointly and severally, its attorneys' fees incurred in defending against the Interpleader
12 Action from the date of the Gotham I Settlement, i.e., August 23, 2012, to the date of
13 the Binding Term Sheet, March 20, 2014, in the amount of \$_____.

14 The Court also finds that punitive damages against Shasta, Calvin A.
15 Knickerbocker, Jr. and Calvin A. Knickerbocker, III, jointly and severally, are
16 appropriate in the amount of \$_____.

17
18 **IT IS SO ORDERED**

19
20 DATED: _____, 2016

21 JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES
22 DISTRICT COURT
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